

Atty. Dkt. No. 00CR064/KE

REMARKS

Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration of the present application in view of the foregoing amendments and in view of the reasons that follow.

Claims 1 and 8 have been amended. No new matter is added. After amending the claims set forth above, claims 1-28 are now pending in this application.

This amendment changes claims in this application. A detailed listing of all claims that are, or were, in the application, irrespective of whether the claim(s) remain under examination in the application, is presented, with an appropriate defined status identifier.

In Paragraphs 1 and 2 of the Office Action, claims 1-2, 4-9, 11-14, and 16-17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 6,477,152 ("Hiett"). The Examiner states:

Hiett teaches the apparatus and method for data communications for a mobile platform . . . comprising a direct broadcast receiver located on the mobile platform (fig. 3, receiver 106). . . Hiett further discloses that the commands are forwarded to an Internet service provider and the Internet service provider responds via the broadcast receiver. . .

Applicant respectfully traverses the rejection.

Claims 1 and 8 recite that the direct receiver is a very low range receiver or that the Internet data is provided from a distance of less than a few meters. Claim 1 recites:

a direct very low range broadcast receiver.

Claim 8 recites:

providing Internet data to the computer network on the mobile platform via the direct broadcast receiver from a distance of less than a few meters.

The specific ranges recited in claims 1 and 8 provide significant advantages over Hiett.

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Applicant respectfully submits that the low range receivers are described throughout the present application. The specification of the present application states:

Direct transmitter 66 and transmitter 70 are preferably short range communication units. System 30 can be designed so that transmitters 66 and 70 only require a range of several feet or a few meters.

See present application, page 16, lines 11-13. Further, the present application notes: "Wireless gatelink 130 can be a very short-range (several feet to a few meters) high-speed radio data link or high-speed optical data link." See present application, p. 22, lines 12-15. The present application also states:

In this way, several mobile platforms 35 can communicate to several docking areas 37 without interference and without utilizing different frequency ranges. In addition, utilizing short-range devices for receivers 60 and 72 and transmitter 70 allows smaller antennas. . . .

See present application, p. 16, lines 13-17. Therefore, exemplary embodiments of the inventions recited in claims 1 and 8 provide advantages related to size and interference.

In direct contrast with the present invention as recited in claims 1-17, Hiatt does not show, describe or suggest short range transceivers. Receiver 106 in Hiatt is not disclosed as being a very short range receiver. Indeed, the only range discussed is a 1,000 foot range associated with a wireless LAN. See Hiatt, col. 9, lines 23-26. The 1,000 foot range is significantly greater than the ranges recited in claims 1 and 8. Accordingly, claim 1 and its dependent claims 2-7, and claim 8 and its dependent claims 9-17 are patentable over Hiatt.

In Paragraph 3 of the Office Action, claims 3, 10, and 15-17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as being unpatentable over Hiatt in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,314,572 ("LaRocha"). The Examiner states:

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LaRocha teaches a method and apparatus for providing subscription on demand services for interactive information distribution system.

Applicant respectfully traverses the rejection.

As discussed in the previous response to the Office Action, LaRocha does not provide a direct receiver, much less the ranges recited in claims 1 and 8. Therefore, LaRocha does not provide for the deficiencies of Hiett. Accordingly, it is respectfully submitted that claims 3, 10, and 15-17 are patentable over LaRocha and Hiett.

In Paragraph 4 of the Office Action, claims 18-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as being unpatentable over Hiett in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,459,469 ("Schuchman"), the Examiner states:

Hiett does not explicitly disclosed the steps of receiving order wire data indicating a default homepage from external source; and beginning the electronic browsing service at the default homepage.

In an analogous art, Schuchman disclosed an air traffic surveillance and communication system for air traffic controller. Schuchman further teaches the use of order wire circuit for coordination and control actions for maintenance services . . . The combination of Hiett and Schuchman however does not disclose the setting of a default homepage. However, the step of setting a homepage so that a user can begin to browse at such a default homepage is well known.

Applicant respectfully traverses the rejection. Applicant respectfully requests that the Examiner cite a reference for the provision of the default homepage in accordance with MPEP § 2144.03.

Applicant respectfully submits that claims 18-22 recite more than simply setting a homepage on an airplane. Setting of the homepage is accomplished via order wire data received from an external source in claim 18. As discussed throughout the present application, loading of the default homepage as recited in claims 18-22 provides significant advantages. These

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advantages are related to the efficient focusing of web browsing activities to specific types of passengers.

With respect to claim 18, the Examiner admits that order wire data containing a default homepage is not even mentioned in Schuchman or Hiett. Instead, Schuchman relates to using order wire data to give information about the plane and scheduled maintenance. This is a very different concept to the concept of providing the order wire data to set homepage/browsing information within the plane. Hiett does not even discuss default homepage. Therefore, claim 18 and its dependent claims 19-22 are patentable over Hiett and Schuchman because neither suggests that the order wire data contains a default homepage.

Applicant further respectfully submits that Hiett and Schuchman are not properly combined. Schuchman does not even relate at all to any Internet browsing type of activities. One of ordinary skill in the art would not look to a communication system related to maintenance order wires when reading Hiett, because Hiett is clearly related to Internet connections while the airplane is mobile. Accordingly, Schuchman and Hiett should not be combined and claims 18-22 are patentable over Hiett and Schuchman.

Applicant also notes that a default homepage can be set in a variety of conventional fashions including hard wiring, preprogramming, and user setting during browsing onboard the airplane. Presumably, a default homepage for Hiett would be set in this fashion (if Hiett disclosed one). Certainly combining Hiett and Schuchman according to the Examiner's rejection would more likely lead to one of these more conventional approaches than to the novel non-obvious approach recited in claims 18-22. Accordingly, independent claim 18 and its dependent claims 19-22 are patentable over the cited art because even if combined Hiett and Schuchman would lead one of ordinary skill in the art to set the homepage in a conventional process.

In Paragraph 5 of the Office Action, claim 23 is unpatentable over Hiett in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,430,739 ("Ballard") and further in view of European Patent Application No. 0890907 ("Lundberg"). The Examiner states:

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The combination of Hiett and Ballard does not disclose that the terminal beginning a browsing operation and the default homepage associated with the default homepage indicates further external source on the wireless receiver when the mobile platform is parked. . . . Lundberg discloses a method for providing web access to users in the vehicle such as an aircraft . . . Lundberg further discloses that when the aircraft is stationary (parked), the web connection is routed through the ground base server and not through the direct satellite link to save expensive connection . . .

Applicant respectfully traverses the rejection.

With respect to claim 23, the default homepage is wirelessly transmitted when the mobile platform is parked. As the Examiner admitted, Hiett and Ballard do not disclose the default homepage, much less describe or suggest the transmission from a wireless receiver of the default homepage indication when the mobile platform is parked.

Similarly, Lundberg does not disclose the wireless connection. Further, Lundberg does not even disclose the storage of a default homepage. Indeed, all that is mentioned is the downloading of data and there is no appreciation for setting a default homepage wirelessly, while parked. Without such an appreciation, Lundberg cannot possibly recognize the advantages of tailoring homepages for particular destinations or passenger types. Therefore, it is respectfully submitted that claim 23 is patentable over Hiett, Lundberg and Ballard because none of these references suggests the wireless downloading of a default homepage while the mobile platform is parked.

In Paragraph 6 of the Office Action, claims 24-28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as being unpatentable over Hiett in view of Ballard. The Examiner states:

Ballard discloses software execution contingent on a homepage setting so that a user can start browsing the web beginning with the homepage setting. . . . Ballard disclosed the advertisement in homepage in storing the advertising spots for subsequent display . . . However, the combination of Hiett and Ballard does

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not explicitly disclose the steps of receiving order wire data indicating a default homepage.

Applicant respectfully traverses the rejection. Applicant respectfully requests that the Examiner cite a reference for the provision of destination information under MPEP § 2144.03.

Claim 24 recites receiving order wire information identifying advertising spots and storing the advertising spots on the mobile platform for subsequent display. Such a method provides significant advantages as the order wire information can tailor the advertising spots for specific occupants and specific destinations. In addition, the advertising spots are stored efficiently on board the aircraft and merely need to be identified through the order wire information. Such a method is not shown, described or suggested in Hiett and Ballard. The Examiner admits Hiett and Ballard do not disclose the steps of receiving order wire data that identifies advertising spots. Accordingly, claim 24 and its dependent claims 25-27 are patentable over Hiett and Ballard because neither Hiett nor Ballard provides any suggestion for receiving order wire data that identifies advertising spots.

Claim 28 recites a system in which advertising spots are stored on the mobile platform for use during the electronic browsing service. The advertising spots are first received on the mobile platform and stored for subsequent display during browsing. Conventional browsing systems communicate the advertising spots during the browsing operation in response to the user accessing a web page.

The Examiner admits the combination of Hiett and Ballard do not disclose the steps of receiving order wire information identifying advertising spots. Although Ballard discloses certain web functions, it is not related to advantageous transfer of advertising spots. Accordingly, independent claim 28 is patentable over the cited art because neither Hiett nor Ballard suggests the storage of advertising spots on the mobile platform for subsequent display during browsing.

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Further, Applicant notes that the dependent claims 25-27 recite features related to advertising spots and order wire data. Such features are not shown, described or suggested in the cited art. Accordingly, dependent claims 25-27 are additionally patentable.

Applicant believes that the present application is now in condition for allowance. Favorable reconsideration of the application as amended is respectfully requested.

The Examiner is invited to contact the undersigned by telephone if it is felt that a telephone interview would advance the prosecution of the present application.

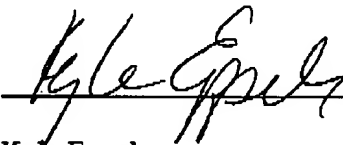
The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any additional fees which may be required regarding this application under 37 C.F.R. §§ 1.16-1.17, or credit any overpayment, to Deposit Account No. 18-1722. Should no proper payment be enclosed herewith, as by a check being in the wrong amount, unsigned, post-dated, otherwise improper or informal or even entirely missing, the Commissioner is authorized to charge the unpaid amount to Deposit Account No. 18-1722. If any extensions of time are needed for timely acceptance of papers submitted herewith, Applicant hereby petitions for such extension under 37 C.F.R. §1.136 and authorizes payment of any such extensions fees to Deposit Account No. 18-1722.

Respectfully submitted,

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